CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

25X1A

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO

COUNTRY

China

DATE DISTR 13 Mar 52

SUBJECT

Political and Military Conditions in Last Chira

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PLACE. **ACQUIRED**

DATE OF INFO.

NO OF ENCLS CUSTED BELOW

NO OF PAGES

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO



- In early November 1951, a conference of central government representatives opened in Hangchow, attended by East China Military District representatives and high Communist Party officials in Chekiang Province, including special public security bureau chiefs and section heads, military investigation chiefs, military sub-district chiefs of staff, judicial heads, and coastal defense security chiefs. In 16 November the conference was still in progress. Discussions at the conference concerned controlling reactionary activity and border defense, increasing anti-American propaganda to support the battle lines in Korea, clearing out corruption, and increasing the garrison forces and Iceal militia. T'AN Chei-lin (導度域), LIV Ch'i-lung (劉 隆 龍), and CHANG Aip'ing (義 資 序) rotated as chairmen of the conference.
- In early December the locations of some of the military sub-districts in Chekiang were as follows: 2 Military Sub-District at Ningpo (121-32, 29-5h), 5 Military Sub-District at Penchon (120-38, 28-01), and 6 Military Sub-District at Taichon (121-07, 28-53).4
- In early December Soviets in Shanghai were using Broadway Mansions, a thirteenstory building at Jarden Bridge and Soochow Road, Shanghai, as a hotel for Soviet advisers, an office for the Soviet food organization and an office for

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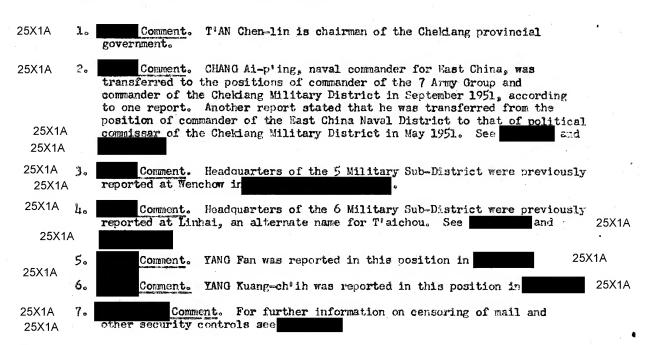


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the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. The hotel was managed by YANG Chih-kan (背 為), who returned to China in September 1950 after studying in the Soviet Union.

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- 4. Soviet advisers and technicians in Shanghai were employed as follows: 180 in the East China Reilway Bureau; 90 in the Nanking-Shanghai Railway Bureau; 770 at the Kiangwan and Lunghua airfields; 200 as anti-aircraft gunners at the Kiangwan and Lunghua airfields; 96 as gunners for the 24 anti-aircraft guns within Shanghai; 60 as advisers in charge of building coastal and harbor defenses in the Pootung and Kao Chiao (資本) districts of Shanghai, and 260 as technicians for the repair of 48 salvaged former Nationalist ships at the Kiang man (江東) Shipyards.
- 5. According to a notice published in an unidentified Shanghai newspaper on 6 October 1951, entitled "Notice of Public Safety Bureau of the Shanghai City People's Government, City-Public-Foreign Number 51-0173" and signed by YANG Fan (光光), head of the Fublic Security Bureau and YANG Kuang-ch'ih (光光), deputy head of the Public Security Bureau, the applications for exit visas by 138 foreign residents were approved. According to the notice, these persons were issued exit visas three days from the date of the notice. If the foreign residents had any unsettled matters or unpaid debts, all parties concerned were requested to apply to the Shanghai Public Security Bureau within three days from the date of the notice. No application would be considered after this deadline.
- 6. Chinese Communist authorities do not admit and even deny that they censor the mail. Despite this, postal censors in Shanghai often throw away letters. Postal censors in Tientsin remove letters from envelopes for various reasons and forward to the addressees the envelopes on which they have stamped the reasons for censorship. The usual reason stated is that the letter contained money or bank checks. Most letters which reach Hong Kong from North China appear to have been examined by censors.



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